

FORN AID

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# PANEL IN CONGRESS VOIDS AID CUTOFF FOR TURKEY, CHILE

Conference Vote Supports  
Ford—Eagleton Says He  
May Continue Fight

By LESLIE H. GELB

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A House-Senate conference committee voted today to remove bans on military aid to Turkey and Chile from a stopgap resolution to continue foreign aid spending.

The vote in support of the Administration was not unexpected since almost all members of this joint committee had previously indicated their opposition to the restrictive amendments.

The issues have not necessarily been settled, however. Senator Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat of Missouri, said today that he might continue his fight to cut off military aid to Turkey when the Senate moved to consider the recommendations of the committee.

President Ford has threatened to veto any measure that could "destroy any hope" for success in settling the Cyprus conflict.

Vote Today or Monday

Final House and Senate approval of this resolution—expected to come tomorrow or Monday—would allow continued funding for Federal programs based on last year's legislation until new legislation is adopted.

The conference vote came a day after the Senate voted to support the Administration and return to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a new foreign aid bill containing a number of policy restrictions.

The struggle between rank-and-file Democrats and a few Republicans with the bipartisan Congressional leadership and the Administration began last week. It began when legislators became aware that the White House planned to avoid the new restrictive foreign aid bill and seek to dispense aid by means of the stopgap resolution based on last year's spending level of \$2.5 billion.

A number of Senators and Representatives immediately reacted by trying to tie the new restrictive language to the resolution.

First, the House voted 307 to 90 to cut off aid to Turkey unless "substantial progress" was made toward a Cyprus settlement. Then the Senate voted 59 to 29 for a ban on the ground that Turkey's use of American arms in Cyprus violated United States foreign assistance laws.

The conference committee diluted both formulations. Its language simply called on the President to stipulate that "good-faith efforts" were being made to reach a solution.

This language was drafted by the State Department and given by White House lobbyists to Senator Edward W. Brooke, Republican of Massachusetts, for use in the conference bargaining, according to informed sources.

According to participants in the conference meeting, no member of the House team supported the amendment endorsed by the House, and no Senator, except Mr. Eagleton, supported the amendment backed by the Senate.

Other Amendments killed

The conferees also killed Senate amendments that would have added a \$300 million in aid to Israel, banned further fertilizer sales to South Vietnam, and scaled down foreign aid spending on a month-by-month basis.

The last amendment was particularly vital to a strategy of forcing the Administration to compromise on a new foreign aid bill. It would have compelled the Administration to either back the new restrictive bill at a \$2.5 billion spending level or face the prospect

of spending at a rate of half that amount in three months.

The conferees also agreed to drop Senator Edward M. Kennedy's amendment requiring a cutoff of military aid to Chile, but they did accept another Kennedy amendment that earmarked \$15 million in disaster relief funds for Honduras and Bangladesh.

Yesterday's 41 to 39 vote in the Senate to shelve further consideration of a new foreign aid bill until after the November elections came as a surprise to proponents and opponents alike.

Atmosphere of 'Frivolity'

It came after the Senate adopted 17 restrictive amendments 16 of them by voice vote in an atmosphere that a number of Senators described as "frivolity." Most of these amendments were not considered for as long as half an hour.

They included a ban on further clandestine activities by the Central Intelligence Agency, except under specified conditions, and a ban on further funds to any country that pays expenses for the foreign travel of members of Congress.

Senator John O. Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, then became disgusted, according to a source who was present, and moved to have the bill sent back to committee rather than see it defeated.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota and floor manager of the bill, predicted that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will not change its original bill even after the election recess. The new bill under discussion by the House Foreign Affairs Committee contains little of the restrictive language in the Senate bill.

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# Senate Pigeonholes Restrictive Aid Bill

By Seymour M. Hersh  
New York Times News Service

The Senate has upheld the Ford administration by voting to shelve—at least until after the November elections—this year's controversial \$2.5-billion foreign aid bill.

The 41-39 vote yesterday came after critics of the administration's foreign policy forced through a series of restrictive amendments, including a ban on all clandestine activities of the Central Intelligence Agency, except those specifically listed by the President as vital to national security.

The foreign aid bill, with its amendments, will now be sent back for further consideration to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—a step that may kill the measure for this year.

**EARLIER** the administration's supporters failed by a vote of 43-39 in an attempt to recommit the bill. As debate proceeded, however, and more restrictive amendments were approved, pro-administration forces were successful.

morality and efficacy of clandestine activities.

Nonetheless, the amendment was a compromise whose approval came only after the Senate voted 68-17 to defeat an amendment that would have flatly barred all clandestine CIA operations.

CIA officials had no comment on the amendment, but one intelligence official described the legislation as

unprecedented and said if passed into law, it would "put a condition" not on the CIA but on the President's right to order clandestine activities.

In a related development, members said today that the administration had agreed to provide the House Foreign Affairs Committee with official briefings on CIA operations that could affect foreign affairs.

Among the amendments

